

# The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

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THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, \$0.50  
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$6.00  
THE EVENING SUN, Foreign, Per Mo. \$1.00

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun.

Published daily, including Sunday, by The Sun Publishing Co., 125 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.  
Printed at the Sun Building, 125 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.  
Telephone, BERKMAN 2200.

The Birmingham District Refuses to Adjourn Huddleston.

Returns from the Democratic primaries indicate that politics has not adjourned for GEORGE HUDDLESTON. The Representative from the Ninth Alabama district has been renominated, although he had the distinction, doubtful or otherwise, of having his candidacy opposed by the President of the United States, who recently made public the following statement:

"I do not feel at liberty to make any discrimination between candidates equally loyal, but I think I am justified in saying that Mr. Huddleston's record proves him in every way an opponent of the Administration."

In the Sixty-fourth Congress Huddleston voted against the Kahn amendment to the Hay army bill, which sought to bring the army up to the recommendations made by the General Staff; against an increase in the naval appropriation; and for the Cooper amendment, which was designed to prohibit to American ships their legal right to carry arms or ammunition in their cargoes. In the present Congress Huddleston voted against the Kahn amendment to the conscription act, an amendment which provided for raising by draft the army necessary to give effect to the declaration of war. Therefore, it is hard to tell whether the word "loyal" in the President's statement meant "loyal to America" or "loyal to the Administration."

At all events, this Alabama Representative, who did not quit the field after the manner of SLAYDEN of Texas, has been renominated, and doubtless will be reelected. What the World called "a daring venture" in the case of VARDAMAN in the case of Huddleston what the World very likely will bemoan as a calamity. If the President's opposition to VARDAMAN, a Senator, caused Mr. Wilson to "risk his prestige as a world statesman," as the World professed to believe, what will the World think of the President's failure to defeat a mere Representative?

We beg to reassure our perturbed neighbor. There are post offices in Tibet, hamlets in Peru and literary lycums in Siberia which will never know that the President has risked his "prestige as a world statesman" by his opposition to VARDAMAN and his failure to keep Huddleston at home. After all, the Vardamans and the Huddlestons matter quite little now. They can do no harm in Congress, and if their people at home wish to keep on electing them the shame is not the President's. Mr. Wilson need have no fear and no regret except that he trifled in politics after he had announced that politics was adjourned.

## Poet Soldiers.

That would be a sluggish imagination which failed to respond to the account of the poet Captain D'ANNUNZIO's exploit in flying over Vienna and dropping leaflets among its people. It would have been a splendid aerial achievement for any aviator; but the feat derives additional interest from the position and history of this flying man. Already a poet of more than continental fame at the outbreak of the war, D'ANNUNZIO has won the stature of a world figure—earlier as a propagandist in favor of his country's entering the war, later as a spectacular and daring participant in the conflict.

Some persons think of poets, particularly of great poets, as living withdrawn, secluded from the rude noises of the world. This is not always, nor even generally, true. There is abundant and striking precedent for D'ANNUNZIO's quitting the study for the battlefield, if not for the air. Eachyria himself, the father of them all, fought at Marathon and Salamis, and if legend is to be believed acquitted himself with distinction. What is more, at his death he requested that his monument and inscription commemorate not his accomplishments in literature, but his military achievements.

In the history of D'ANNUNZIO's own country previous precedents come to mind. Petrarch, the greatest of Italian lyricists, quit his scholarly pur-

suits and the praise of incomparable Laura long enough to do some swash-buckling. And Ariosto, who is to be mentioned in the same breath with the sonnet master, successfully put down a rebellion for his Prince between composition of cantos of "Orlando Furioso."

No figure among the Elizabethans so takes the imagination as Sir Philip Sidney, favorite of ELIZABETH, scholar, poet and soldier. It is generally known that this same SIDNEY was the ancestor of our own O. HENRY, that splendid courtier of the Four Millions? Or that SIDNEY, too, was as gallant with the sword as he was graceful with the pen? No single line in his songs to Stella touches the heart like that story of his yielding a canteen to a dying soldier on the field at Zutphen, when, wounded, he was burning with thirst.

One inevitably remembers BROOKS, SEZNER and all the other singers of our own generation. All belong to our shining company.

Somewhere ARISTOPHANES has it recorded that a poet's chief value is that "he makes more beautiful the life of men in their cities." Certainly if lofty thought and expression is one way of doing this, sweeping the Italian heavens free of Huns is another.

## The American Officer and Soldier.

The rules for the management of soldiers by which other nations built up their armies, it was evident early in the history of our army, could not be applied to the American soldier. The reasons were many: we were not a military nation, we were subservient to no autocratic control, our people represented many races and "we are all sovereigns in America." An old and experienced army officer in speaking of this condition said: "Young Americans are more difficult to discipline than men of almost any other nationality." He did not mean that it was impossible to discipline them, but that it required a degree of skill and tact such as was required in few other nations to make them reach the high standard that was demanded in the American army. It is thus evident that one of the hard problems which the young officer faces is the handling of his men. Curiously enough, there had been no book written on this subject in America before "The Management of the American Soldier," just published by Major-General DAVID C. SHANKS, in command of the Port of Embarkation of this city.

General SHANKS in conversation with THOMAS F. RYAN, who has two sons in the army, spoke of this lack in our war literature and also of the necessity of some such manual for the young officer. Mr. RYAN offered to publish the book if General SHANKS would write it. "The best part of this publication, therefore—the fact that it costs nothing to the officer who reads it—is due to the generosity of Mr. RYAN," is a very modest statement put forward by its author. An army officer of experience said that he considered it an extremely valuable work upon the subject. It has been highly approved by the War Department and has been put into the hands of every officer in this country and abroad.

What General SHANKS has really done is to give the result of his own experience and that of the best officers with whom he has come in contact in his service, a service that began with his graduation from West Point in 1884, extended over work at many garrisons in the United States and years as military executive in the Philippines. "Treat the soldier as a man; look him squarely in the eyes when you speak to him, and treat him justly," is one of his cardinal principles. "The American soldier will endure privation and hardship as well as any other soldier, but he does not like to undergo them unless he sees the necessity of it. As an example General SHANKS cites the case of commanders who a few years ago sought to harden their men by putting pieces of iron or bags of sand in their knapsacks on practice marches. The plan was discontinued because the soldiers saw no reason for inflicting upon them this extra burden; it was obnoxious to them because they objected to being used as pack horses."

The question of discipline is naturally an important one to every officer. "Discipline is the very soul of armies, difficult to acquire, but capable of being lost almost immediately." The means of acquiring discipline vary according to the characteristics of the people and the methods which succeed in one country will fail utterly in another. An American officer who would lash a soldier across the face for not properly standing at attention, as a German officer does, "would last no longer than it would take to convene a court-martial to try him." German methods are so foreign to our whole national character that they could not be considered for a minute. "The true method of establishing discipline," says General SHANKS, "is by reliance upon the pride of the soldier, by appeals to his common sense, and by force of example." That seems a good, clear statement of Americanism, as applicable to other walks of life as to the army.

The requirements of the army regulations and the customs of the service regarding the relations between officers and enlisted men have often been difficult for Americans to understand. This requirement is not founded upon any difference in social status, or upon any difference in culture or mental attainments. "It is founded solely upon the demands of discipline," says General SHANKS, "and discipline requires an immediate, loyal, cheerful compliance with the lawful orders of

the superior." Experience and human nature show that this cannot be readily attained where there is undue familiarity between the officer and those under his command. The soldier soon understands and appreciates the reasons for this requirement, and while he has a dislike for a martinet he has a contempt for the officer who forgets his place and his duties and who neglects the requirement of orders and regulations. The fact is, as General SHANKS says, our discipline upon this point is based upon common sense and the attainment of a willing and cheerful obedience. It is not the German kind of discipline, but treatment in accordance with the French system, which causes the French soldier in the trench to speak of his officer as "My Captain."

Here are some of General SHANKS's rules for the American officer:

"The true rule for handling soldiers is: Don't nag them; don't neglect them; don't coddle them."

"Be an optimist; cultivate that habit."

"If any man deserts from your company and you have never spoken to him in warning against committing that crime the blame for his desertion is partly yours. You have not done your duty."

"If any company officer cannot call every man of his company by name he should get busy at once."

"Listen attentively to suggestions of subordinates. Invite recommendations for improvements."

"Justice and promptness are the foundations of military discipline and military efficiency. It takes a level-headed man to maintain discipline and yet have every man feel that he has had a square deal."

"Give short talks to men on subjects which they ought to know. Be sure the talks are short. Have something to say; say it, then stop."

In regard to the last rule General SHANKS is insistent. "How long should the talk be?" he was asked. "A minute or less. You can say a mighty lot to a soldier in that time."

The chief quality in all of these rules, of everything else in the book, is their good, clear, cut, American common sense. They are the teachings of practical experience, of knowledge gained by American officers in years of service, and from years of study of the characteristics and needs of the American man and soldier. It is the application of these qualities, common sense and practical experience, that has made the American army in so short a time such a tower of strength and such a mighty power against armies of autocracy trained for centuries in militarism.

## The Recognition of the Czechoslovaks.

In her declaration that the Czechoslovaks are an allied nation and that the Czechoslovak armies are a regular constituted allied force Great Britain gives formal recognition to the nationality of a people who in the strict sense of the word have no existence as a separate political entity and to a military force that has been helping fight the allied battles from Vladivostok to the German borders and from the Adriatic Sea to the English Channel. The Czechoslovaks have grown into a power with the war, and they promise, through their own struggle for freedom from Hapsburg rule, to become an important if not a decisive factor in the struggle before its end.

The first conference in which the power of the Czechs and Slovaks was recognized was held in London. In this meeting the long outstanding difference between the Italians and the South Slavs as to their respective positions in southeastern Europe was definitely settled. The Czechoslovak movement was immediately recognized by Italy and soon afterward by France. The declaration by Great Britain thus gives to it formal recognition by all the European Allies. What the Czechoslovaks themselves believe that this recognition means is succinctly stated by Dr. MASARYK, the chief of their national council, in a message sent by him from Washington to M. PISCHON, the French Foreign Minister:

"Recognition of the independent Czechoslovak State means the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, reducing Germany to her own national forces. The independent Czechoslovak State is the final check to Pan-German schemes of a Berlin to Baghdad route. The anti-German barrier formed by the Czechoslovak State, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Italy is also the surest help to Russia and the small nations now under Austro-German domination. Russia, separated from the Germans and the Magyars, can develop without direct German interference."

The forces of the Czechoslovaks on the French, Italian and Serbian fronts have been estimated at from 200,000 to 500,000 men. This represents individual enlistment, men who have transferred their allegiance from the Austrian and German nations to the Entente Allies and separate military units organized in the United States and Europe. The Czechoslovak army in Russia represented in its original formation about 60,000 men, mostly Bohemians who had joined the Russian armies and Slavic prisoners taken by Russia. These men had started across Russia with the intention of reaching France. The Allies had arranged for their transportation; but, as the official statement recently issued said, this plan was changed after the stand which the Czechoslovaks took in eastern Siberia made them a valuable aid there to the Allied cause. In fact, they were the "one element of unquestioned loyalty representing the Allied nations in Russia."

President Wilson in a recent address called attention to the Czech

and Slovaks as active forces for the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary. So far, however, there has been no other official recognition of the movement than in the statement issued early this month by the State Department to the effect that military action is permissible in Russia to render such protection and help as is possible "to the Czechoslovaks against the arms of Austrian and German prisoners who are attacking them and to steady any effort at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance." It is said that President Wilson himself wrote this acknowledgment of the Czechoslovaks. Washington has, however, not yet indicated whether or not the Government will follow the European Allies in further and formal recognition of their movement.

The attitude of the United States regarding the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary brought forth a bitter rejoinder to the President's address by Premier von SEYDLER, in his speech before the Austrian Reichsrath. He protested against the interference of foreign nations with the internal affairs of the monarchy. He declared, too, that there was no clash of races in Austria-Hungary. Recent events in Bohemia and the Slav provinces have been shown by dispatches from Vienna to be serious. Public and private meetings have been forbidden, wholesale arrests have been made and seventy-four Czech army officers have been executed for failure to repress uprising among the people.

The recognition of the Czechoslovaks means an increase in the forces which these people have been contributing to the Allied armies. By the recognition of a Czechoslovak state the Allies have given the elements of dissatisfaction a definite rallying point, a promise of a nationality for which they have striven for centuries and of an end to the years of oppression they have been forced to endure under the odious Austro-Hungarian rule.

If the men from the Mountain States once get into that Lasegny massiff they will feel enough at home to know how to take care of themselves there. "Massiff," as it is used in the war dispatches, seems to refer to a clump of thick, heavy, unbroken wood or underbrush. The sort of growth in which some of the soldiers have been hunting is called "harder" than a Hun. But it is not certain that the word as used in dispatches describes any kind of a wood, although it is frequently used for that purpose. Lasegny gives eight definitions of massiff, used as a noun and as an adjective, but with curious unlikeliness, as solid silver as opposed to hollow, the head of a dull witted person, a navy term, certain masonry construction, a term in gardening. One meaning, "un massif de pierre," suggests that what is being fought for by our troops near Lasegny is that character of hill called a butte, a hill abruptly rising from a plain, "a species of expanse from which one goes down both in front and on the side toward the sea."

The American Red Cross has been notified from an authoritative source that fear of long range bombardment of Paris need no longer be feared, according to the Paris Journal to-day. Dispatch from Paris.

Why make a mystery of it? Is the Red Cross alone interested in the shelling of Paris?

General MARCH has found it necessary to ask the public not to call our soldiers "Sammy." Over a year ago formal protests were made by the men of the United States Army. The word is a derogatory term, and it should be respected by everybody, and it should be easy to comply with the request made by General MARCH for the simple reason that the name has not obtained wide popularity even among civilians.

For the third time in six years FRANK B. WILSON, Republican, of Delaware, and JAMES H. COX, Democrat, of Dayton, will oppose each other for Governor in November. Dispatch from Ohio.

The electorate of Ohio should be treated to a clean campaign between these chronic opponents. All the possible aspersions on their characters must have been used up already.

Ohio is not Alabama. Gorman and Cossigan, the two Democratic Representatives from Cleveland, have been beaten for renomination, partly inasmuch as they had been denied their seats because of their opposition to war legislation.

The Bolsheviks may issue a dozen declarations of war, but they make war only on Russia.

## Marshal Foch's Rule.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Marshal Foch in anticipating the German drive and fighting in the first great battle of the war applied the Golden Rule as laid down by that celebrated American David Harnum, who used to say, "Do unto others as they'd like to do unto you—and do them fast."

New York, August 14.

## A Noble Philosopher.

From the Atlantic Constitution: "The hymn tells you 'bless him who has a thousand years,' but that's some folks who couldn't stand such long time prosperity."

The little old druggist was not so very bad. But nothing is the worse that my fellow fella had. They had a good deal of light. And I was forced to limp along in lower altitudes. And cuss the lagging blimp.

But since I spied a snipper's nest concealed among the hay, and napped a hidden battery. And got a cross de guerre to wear when I'm inclined to primp. I wouldn't take a battle ship. For my beloved blimp.

MINNA LAYNE.

## A WAR GARDEN SIGN.

### Critical Essay on a Summit Police Sermon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In roaming about the singularly attractive town of Summit, N. J., my attention has been more than once drawn to a notice that the police have caused to be posted on the confines of war gardens. As a restoration of one of the cardinal rules for efficient human conduct it is almost as good a sermon as is preached from the pulpit of the country. What has puzzled me, though, in this official outgiving—may I quote from the homily that is preached from the police text—is this clause: "At present, the country being at war and what food the thieves, thieves of gardens is dishonest and disloyal."

"Thieves!" is dishonest whether the country is at war or not; the police know that. But there are two other points in the sermon that I have tried unsuccessfully to analyze to my complete intellectual satisfaction. One is, "thieves" being an overt act that implies the accomplished aim of a thief, what, how can gardens, being notoriously passive, perpetrate it?

The second point is: How does the thief, or better the robbing of war gardens affect the shortage of food? What food the thieves, thieves of gardens is dishonest and disloyal? One would think that a man robbing a garden—the women are engaged in making them in Summit—for the mere satisfaction of burdening himself with something that is perfectly useless to him.

May I suggest that the police of Summit, N. J., turn their barrel of sermons over? They may find one that is more appropriate. Or better, when they are ambitious to shine outside of their legitimate function and from clucking turn evangelists, why not go to a clergyman and have their sermon written? A police barrel may, after all, contain nothing rhetorically, grammatically or ethically better than is contained in the notice referred to. FINDLAY SACKETT.

New York, August 14.

## STUDY MILITARY INSIGNIA.

### The Numismatic Society Has an Instructive Exhibition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: For the stranger within our gates, as well as those who live in New York, there is a unique opportunity of learning all about army and navy recognition, if they will take a Riverside stage to 156th street or the Broadway subway to 157th street, and visit the Numismatic Society of the American Numismatic Society, where 600 objects relating to army and navy and marine corps insignia are on daily exhibition, on week days from 10 o'clock to 5 o'clock and from 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock.

The subjects of this intricate subject, which is now so much in the public eye, can be mastered in an hour by viewing this unique collection, which includes the Distinguished Service Cross and Medal.

It is really astonishing that the Government has not seen the utility of erecting up a similar collection or exhibition in all of the large cities. An inspection will pay any reader of The Sun.

New York, August 14.

## WE PRINT ALL THE NEWS.

The Kaiser Has Been Too Busy to Consecrate Long Face.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: For the past couple of years I have read from time to time in the newspapers telegrams from the Kaiser to his Empress announcing glorious operations of his armies.

During the last ten days I have scanned, with your columns for a solid dose of demagoguery, the recent operations of the illustrious, or shall I say hatched faced? Crown Prince.

Is it possible that The Sun has failed to get the news of this telegram? Or has the Kaiser been too occupied to think of the Emperor?

HARRY J. JEFFERS.

EAST HAMPTON, August 14.

## LOUIS, BANANA EXPERT.

### He Reveals Discoveries Hitherto Unknown to the World.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Mr. Cushing, seeking for some one to produce four out of bananas, will find it difficult of realization. However, in my spare moments I shall think on the matter. Meanwhile, several items concerning bananas will be welcome.

The fruit had been always related as a vegetable, but I have discovered that it is not. It is a fruit, and it should be treated as such. It is not a vegetable, and it should be treated as such. It is a fruit, and it should be treated as such.

As a sure cure for rheumatism I was repaid after a short trial. Two for the price of one. It is a sure cure for rheumatism. It is a sure cure for rheumatism. It is a sure cure for rheumatism.

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## WHAT'S 'IS BUT YESTERDAY?

### A Reader Finds the News of Thirty Years Ago Fresh and Interesting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I thank you for the editorial article about two copies of THE SUN disturbed in the Mongolian Mountains of New Mexico, and which you frequently classify as "old," merely because their date times happen to read 1885 and 1886. Their news is fresh and interesting. I happened to be in Chicago the day of the Haymarket riot, driving past shouting bands of strikers who were surging through the tide stock yards bearing red flags. Packer George F. Swift was driving me about that day in a buggy. I remember calling his attention to arms carried by some of the strikers from his abattoir.

Lon E. Myers I used to watch on our under park at the old Manhattan Athletic Club track at Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, where I met that handsome British athlete W. G. George. The following winter I used to meet and chat with some of the basketball stars mentioned in the Polo Grounds, where a wooden toboggan slide coated with ice gave opportunity for all the shells which later we found in the shoot the chutes at Coney Island. Among the most audacious elders were Buck Ewing, Roger Connor, a very tower of strength; John Montgomery Ward, the scholarly, later to marry Helen Dauvray, the actress—all these fresh in my mind as if the "old" papers bore yesterday's date.

You mention the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue. I had a good deal to do with organizing a benefit performance at the Academy of Music for the pedestal fund, which netted some \$2,200, thanks largely to the cooperation of the members of the Seventh Regiment. As it happens, every play and performance mentioned I saw, as my huge volumes of programmes bear witness. Permit me just one reminiscence—poor Billy Scanlan, after seeing him on the stage in that year of '86, the next time I saw him was in the audience of patients in the pretty theatre of Bloomingdale Asylum, only his wonderful smile and twinkling of the magnetic Scanlan of old. I would like to say a word of Ella Weener, impeccable in male evening attire, the best male impersonator of her day. Your extracts from THE SUN of the '80s evoke other memories than those of plays and of persons. I remember I never heard of Revivalist Lammans Jake out there, but in Silver City, I will not soon forget five loud voiced Salvation Army workers, tirelessly parading up and down the main thoroughfare, singing "Follow On!"

By the way, when I was young my greatest ambition was this: "When I get big I'll have money enough to own just as many pairs of suspenders as I have of breeches." Well, with the years came the ability to possess galluses, but the happiness this would have brought in youth has been some. Perhaps others have had the same experience.

HENRY S. BLAKE.

BEACH PARK, Conn., August 14.

## CAPTAIN BUSH'S EXPLOIT.

### He Saved Foch, Pershing and Haig in Only One Edition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In reference to the letter you published from one of our townsmen, Mr. Hall, permit us to enter a plea of guilty to the fact that the amazing story about Captain Bush of Columbus, Ohio, who saved the lives of Generals Pershing, Foch and Haig by deflecting a shell with his trusty knife, but there are extenuating circumstances.

The story appeared in only one and that the early morning first of our six daily editions, the office Munchausen spotted it and killed it out of envy. This was a very reprehensible thing for him to do, since the dispatch was sent to us from an ordinarily entirely reliable news service in New York, and it is a pity that the exceptional quick wit and hardihood of Columbus, Ohio, should not have had the full benefit and credit to be obtained by the story's appearance in our very large all day circulation (adv.). We might add that the discussion which resulted miffed said Munchausen so much that he was last heard of from the direction of the air force, vowing that he would hunt up the aforementioned source and demonstrate that even though there might be some foundation in fact for the main features, the incident of the knife, "welded like a baseball bat," was somewhat exaggerated. We have heard nothing from him since.

EDITOR EVENING PUBLIC LEADER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 14.

## THEY ALL WANT TITLES.

### Great Rush for Military Honors by Non-Fighters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: There is a bill before Congress to create a commissioned pharmaceutical corps consisting of four hundred and fifty lieutenants and forty or fifty lieutenants. In looking over the news lately I've seen that an association of chiropractors, another association of osteopaths, the Christian Scientists and Salvation Army have all sent delegations to Washington to protest against alleged discrimination in not being allowed to feed at the commission tongs.

The best thing for Congress to do is to create immediately a commissioned corps of carpenters, chaffeurs, plumbers, electricians, bookkeepers, etc., and all this complaining of the poorly equipped army would stop.

If that bill passed drug clerks would arrive at the point where they will be using in treating bullet wounds, gassed soldiers, shell shock, and amputate limbs, etc. A DRUG CLERK.

(Maybe a major soon.)

HOLYOKE, MASS., August 14.

## Caducues.

The caducues is the symbol of the Medical Department of the United States Army.

Saver of souls am I.

In the dice and the dice you by, In the mud where soldiers lie, In the fight where strong men die, I'm there to help.

Door of taxes, for right, Caducues.

When the world about is night, When the stars are shining bright, When the path with sun is bright, I never cease.

Valor and love, my creed, Caducues.

Mid contagion show no heed, Mid the legion dare to bleed, Mid the danger cannot lead, A life to save.

Witness the sign of me, Caducues.

In a staff with serpents be, On the staff two wings you see, On my sign rest your eyes, O'er all things I preside.

TO-MORROW MORN HAVE FIXED, TENNYSON J. DART.

THE WAY THEY GO.

From the Review City Times, "Bright is not a fragile flower, Bright for a day, then wilted, O'er all things I preside, To-morrow morn have fixed, TENNYSON J. DART."

## ANOTHER GLIMPSE OF THE OLD NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

His Interesting Characters Live in the Memory of Men Who Do Not Regret an Older Time.

In going back to review and revitalize the life of the old Custom House, the chronicler is apt to call to mind James Anthony Froude's essay on "England's Forgotten Worthies." In it the historian recalls the careers of Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Martin Frobbisher and the galaxy of seamen who were the pioneers of England's achievement of maritime greatness. It may seem a stretch of comparison to liken the forgotten worthies of the rotunda of the old New York Custom House who sat under the wings taking toll of the world's commerce to these adventurous makers of it. But as their occupation was of necessity bound up with cargoes of the argosies of the last century, it may not be amiss to try even these men of whom I am to speak with the title of worthies. While few if any